

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 12th June 1894.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1894.		1894.		
	Monthly.							
1	Halat-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Muhammad Hussain Khan.	For	May ...	12th	June ...	1,000 copies.
	Bi-monthly.							
2	Akhbar-i-Hind ...	Amroha (Moradabad).	Muhammad Majid Hussain.	5th	June ...	5th	June ...	128 copies.
3	Hamid-ul-Islam...	Moradabad ...	Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim.	31st	May ...	9th	" ...	"
4	Jubilee Paper ...	Lucknow ...	Yaqub Khan ...	1st	June ...	8th	" ...	300 copies.
5	Khurshaid-i-Nanpara	Nanpara (Bahraich).	Maulvi Yahya Ali ...	"	" ...	"	" ...	"
	Tri-monthly.							
6	Akhbar-i-Imamia	Lucknow ...	Saiyad Abid Ali ...	10th	June ...	10th	June ...	375 copies.
7	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Amin-ul-din ...	10th & 20th	May ...	6th	" ...	45 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.	
URDU—(continued).				1894.		1894.			
Weekly.									
8	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	7th	June ...	10th	June ...	230	copies.
9	Akbār-i-Islām ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khān.	5th	" ...	7th	" ...	65	"
10	Akbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Abdul Majīd Khān ...	8th	" ...	9th	" ...	526	"
11	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'īd ...	6th	" ...	10th	" ...	660	"
12	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Kishun Sarūp ...	7th	" ...	9th	" ...	625	"
13	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	2nd	" ...	6th	" ...	128	"
14	Asād ...	Ditto ...	Sajjād Husain ...	8th	" ...	10th	" ...	200	"
15	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lal ...	"	" ...	11th	" ...	400	"
16	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thākūr Prasād ...	2nd	" ...	6th	" ...	250	"
17	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	4th	" ...	"	" ...	446	"
18	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	8th	" ...	10th	" ...	500	"
19	Hindustānī ...	Lucknow ...	Gangā Prasād Varmā ...	6th	" ...	8th	" ...	300	"
20	Kārnāmāh ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yāqūb ...	2nd	" ...	6th	" ...	275	"
21	Kāyasth Conference Gazette ...	Ditto ...	Dīpnārāyan Varmā ...	8th	" ...	9th	" ...	500	"
22	Matā-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	9th	" ...	12th	" ...	45	"
23	Mīr-i-Nāmos ...	Bijnor ...	Karīm-ullah ...	7th	" ...	10th	" ...	435	"
24	Naiyar-i-Ksām ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	4th	" ...	7th	" ...	300	"
25	Najm-ul-Akbār ...	Etāwah ...	Būh-ullah Khān ...	9th	" ...	12th	" ...	223	"
26	Nasīm-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamnā Dās Biswās ...	7th	" ...	10th	" ...	450	"
27	Nasīm-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawāz Khān.	1st	" ...	12th	" ...	117	"
28	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjād Husain ...	7th	" ...	11th	" ...	350	"
29	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habīb Ahmad ...	1st	" ...	9th	" ...	500	"
30	Ras-ul-Akbār ...	Benares ...	Ghulām Husain ...	4th	" ...	6th	" ...	400	"
31	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partāp Kishun ...	8th	" ...	11th	" ...	375	"
32	Rās-ul-Akbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizām Ahmad ...	"	" ...	10th	" ...	350	"
33	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwāri Lal ...	4th	" ...	7th	" ...	150	"
34	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairāj Singh ...	6th	" ...	10th	" ...	410	"
35	Tātī-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjād Husain ...	31st	May ...	6th	" ...	570	"
36	Vernacular Advertiser ...	Lucknow ...	Rāmji Mal Bhārgav ...	4th	June ...	7th	" ...	"	"
37	Zamānah ...	Cawnpore ...	Muhammad Safdar Hasan.	7th	" ...	8th	" ...	"	"
Daily.									
38	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Shiva Prasād ...	6th to 12th June ...		6th to 12th June ...		503	copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.									
Bi-weekly.									
39	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtāz-ul-din ...	5th & 8th June ...		6th & 9th June ...		441	copies (including 231 copies taken by Government).
HINDI.									
Monthly.									
40	Devanāgri Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Gauri Datt ...	For	May ...	7th	June ...	210	copies.
41	Sanādhyopkārak ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shankar Lal ...	"	June ...	10th	" ...	"	"
Bi-monthly.									
42	Sajjan Vinod ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shri Krishna Lal.	7th	June ...	7th	June ...	"	"
Weekly.									
43	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	4th	June ...	30th	June ...	104	copies.
44	Bhārat Jīvan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishna Varmā ...	"	" ...	6th	" ...	1,500	"
45	Khichri Samāchār ...	Mirzapur ...	Mādho Prasād ...	2nd	" ...	7th	" ...	300	"
46	Nāgri Nīrad ...	Ditto ...	Kāshi Prasād ...	31st	May ...	"	" ...	400	"
47	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nāth Tiwāri ...	7th	June ...	10th	" ...	500	"
48	Sajjan Kirti Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	Kāhyā Chālak Dām ...	4th	" ...	8th	" ...	65	"
Daily.									
49	Hindustān ...	Kālakānkar (Partāgharh).	Devi Dayāl Shukla ...	5th to 10th June ...		6th to 11th June ...		500	copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU.			1894.	1894.	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
50	Káshi Patriká ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	8th June ...	11th June ...	450 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
51	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahávir Prasád ...	23rd May, & 2nd & 6th June.	10th & 12th June ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
52	Sabodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	6th June ...	9th June ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
53	Nyáya Sudhá ...	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	4th June ...	8th June ...	375 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

HINDUSTÁN.
6th June 1894.

1. The *Hindustán* (Lucknow), of the 6th June, states that the Amir is said to be anxious to pay a visit to India in order to have an interview with Lord Elgin. If the news is correct, the Amir's coming to India so soon after the return of the Kabul mission, shows that new complications have arisen on the frontier, and is therefore calculated to give ground for apprehension.

Rumoured intention of the Amir of Kabul to pay a visit to Lord Elgin.

TÚTI-I-HIND.
31st May 1894.

2. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st May, complains that the education given to young native chiefs at present is very unsatisfactory. It makes them unduly fond of English sports, but does not fit them to take an active part in the management of the affairs of their States. The horse-

Education of young native chiefs.

jockeys, carriage-drivers, gamblers and other such persons acquire a great deal of influence over them; while the Prime ministers possess little power and are liable to be dismissed at any moment. For a long time the Prime minister of Bahawalpur was frequently changed. When a European professor was appointed on Rs. 1,200 a month for the education of a young prince, it was thought that he would soon make good progress. But the editor was disappointed to find the prince playing tennis every evening with the Professor and young European girls. Free intercourse between young men and women may not be productive of any evil results in England; but in the hot climate of India the case is quite different. The late King Muhammad Shah of Delhi and the late King Wajid Ali Shah of Oudh were generally condemned as most unfit; but even they had received a far better education than the present chiefs. They fell into bad company, which proved their ruin. There are some Chiefs in Rajputana and Central India who appear to have no other business in life than to drink, dance and sport. The Nizam is one of the greatest Indian Chiefs and is reputed to be an able and shrewd prince; but His Highness spends more time in his palace than in his court. The Government of India should make satisfactory arrangements for the education of feudatory chiefs, as was done by Akbar and Aurangzeb.

AKHBÁR-I-ISLÁM.
8th June 1894.

3. The *Akhbár-i-Islám* (Agra), of the 8th June, publishes a letter from a correspondent who complains that Musalmans are much ill-treated in the Banswara State in Rajputana. The wells in the mosques were closed, and therefore the Musalmans being unable to offer their prayers

Alleged ill-treatment of Musalmans in the Banswara State, Rajputana.

owing to want of water for ablutions, were obliged to take up their lodgings outside the city. The Succession cases are decided according to the custom of the State, and not according to the Muhammadan law. No divorce is recognized as valid which has not been sanctioned by a panchayat. Butchers are compelled also to sell the flesh of animals slaughtered according to the Hindu method. The Hindus are prevented from participating in the celebration of the Muharram. Last year the goats intended for sacrifice were forcibly taken by some Hindu officers, and on a complaint being made to the darbar many Musalmans in the service of the State were dismissed. A Hindu idol has been placed at the shrine of Shah Madar; and if a Musalman pays a visit to the shrine, he is accused of insulting the idol and punished. The two villages granted to the Kazi have been confiscated, and he is now given only an allowance of Rs. 300 a year. The writer brings some other similar charges against the darbar.

HINDUSTÁN.
7th June 1894.

4. The *Hindustán* (Kalakankar), of the 7th June, on the authority of a correspondent, refers to a Congress Meeting held at Muttra, on the 25th May. Pandit Gokul Chand, vakil, presided, and Pandit Tulsi Ram Misra, M. A. Professor in the Agra St. John's College, made a speech in English regarding the benefits derived from the National Congress. A list of the men desirous of becoming subscribers to *India* was prepared.

Congress Meeting at Muttra.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
May 1894.

5. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for May, states that Lord Brassey, the president of the Opium Commission, has published a book regarding India. His Lordship says that England holds India by the sword, and that the natives have no love for the British Government. If

Lord Brassey's book regarding India.

his opinion were correct, his book would be the highest censure on the Government of India. It would be a matter for deep regret and surprise that Englishmen should have been unable to gain the good will of the people in two hundred years. The late Mr. Wright, who was a member of parliament, declared that those who were in favour of Government by the sword should remember that the sword was liable to break any day. Lord Brassey's book will be read with great satisfaction by the Russians who cast a wistful glance at this country. But His Lordship labours under a misapprehension. The natives are loyal and attached to Government, and always ready to sacrifice their lives on its behalf. His Lordship appears to judge of the people from the Mutiny of 1857; but even then, if one-half of the population, oppressed and persecuted by officers, rebelled, the other half remained loyal and rendered aid to Government.

6. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 8th June, in an article headed "Is India Disloyal", says that the natives do not know what disloyalty means. Even the Mutiny of 1857 was brought about by the folly of the European officers of the Bengal Army, and had been foretold by Sir Charles Napier. The political agitation maintained by the educated natives is the natural outcome of English education. It is intended to increase the popularity of British rule by exposing and getting the defects of the administration remedied, and implies a perfect confidence on the part of the people in the words of the rulers. The existence of British rule in this country, which mainly depends on the loyalty of the natives, is an extraordinary phenomenon in the history of the world. If the British supremacy ever comes to grief (which Heaven forbid), it will be through the faults of the Englishmen themselves or through their inability to cope with a foreign assailant.

Loyalty of India.

Ázád.
8th June 1894.

7. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 7th June, represents the Indian Treasury as a man lying on a sick bed and Lord Elgin, accompanied by another gentleman, who is probably the Finance Minister, as paying a visit to console or treat him. The letter-press is a Persian verse which means :—Unwise physician, leave my bed-side.

Unsatisfactory condition of the Imperial Treasury.

OUDH PUNCH.
7th June 1894.

8. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 1st June, states that last year the *Morning Post* in a long article laid the blame at the door of the police for the thefts of arms from the cantonments. But the *Police News* pointed out that such thefts could not possibly be committed without the connivance of the Military Officers, and the disclosures made in connection with the Ferozpur arsenal have confirmed the truth of its statement. (The *Akhbár-i-Alam*, Meerut, of the 5th June, refers to the arrest of three Englishmen, who were formerly attached to the Ferozpur arsenal, in England, in connection with the thefts of arms from that arsenal, and observes that during the mutiny when the rebels occupied Delhi, the European Officer in charge of the magazine there set fire to it in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. Of course he himself perished in the explosion. On the other hand, now Europeans are to be found, who themselves steal arms from the arsenals and sell them to the frontier tribesmen.)

Arrest of Europeans in connection with the thefts of arms from the Ferozpur arsenal.

POLICE NEWS.
1st June 1894.

9. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 9th June, states that the smearing of trees which began in Behar has already extended as far as Allahabad, and that letters against cow-killing have been circulated at several places. The tree-daubing is engaging the public attention both here

Tree-marking.

NAJIM-UL-AKHBAR.
9th June 1894.

and in England; rather too much importance being attached to it. No pains should be spared to find out who have done it. The affair might have some connection with the anti-cow-killing movement. All kinds of political agitation originate in Bengal, and the tree-daubing is no exception to the rule. The country has not yet recovered from the effects of the Mutiny of 1857; and it will be the height of folly to do anything calculated to create suspicion in the mind of Government.

regarding the loyalty of the people. The Bengalis have made some progress in education; but the inhabitants of these provinces, who are still very behindhand, ought to keep aloof from all political and religious agitation. The Musalmans should adhere to the policy they have pursued for the last 8 years. It is to be regretted that the Bengali newspapers indulge in inflammatory language and hold out threats to Government. The *Indian Mirror* lately declared that if cow-killing were not stopped, British rule would not last long. What could be more seditious than such a threat?

NAGRI NIRAD.
31st May 1894.

10. The *Nagri Nirad* (Meerut), of the 31st May, in commenting upon the same subject, remarks that the incident is really a mysterious one. If the tree-daubing is regarded as an evil portent like the distribution of chapatis before the Mutiny of 1857, who is the claimant to the throne of Delhi on this occasion? The Hindus who have long been accustomed to foreign rule and have no desire to throw off their yoke have nothing to do with the smearing of trees. Is the tree-marking intended to be a signal to Musalmans to kill more kine than usual at the approaching Bakr Id?

Tree-marking.

OUDE AKHBAR.
9th June, 1894.

11. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 9th June, finds fault with the *Spectator* for the Mutiny scare created by it in connection with the tree-daubing in Behar, and observes that the spread of such alarming rumours must have a bad effect on evil-minded people and encourage Russian intrigues. The *Oudh Akhbār* expresses satisfaction that the *Daily Telegraph* has contradicted the mischievous rumours propagated by the *Spectator*. (The *Subodh Sindhu*, Khandwa, of the 6th June, observes that the English newspapers have raised the false cry of "wolf" when there is no wolf.)

The same.

HĀLAT-I-HIND.
May 1894.

12. The *Hālat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for May, concurs with Lord Roberts in thinking that the tree-marking is due to religion rather than politics, and should cause no anxiety. No doubt complaints are now more frequent than before regarding the high-handed proceedings of Government officers; but if Government removes popular complaints as they are brought to its notice, there is no ground to apprehend any danger. Her Majesty's star is in the ascendant and the British rule has been placed on strong foundation in this country. The English newspapers are greatly to blame for spreading the alarming news as to the near outbreak of a Mutiny. Had any natives done so, they would have been hanged by this time.

The same.

HINDUSTANI.
6th June 1894.

13. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 6th June, referring to the views expressed by the *Standard* (sic) and Colonel Malleon as to the tree-marking in Behar being the hand-writing on the wall, observes that those stupid Englishmen who are under the hallucination that India is ripe for another mutiny, ought to know that the natives are fully alive to the circumstance, that they have every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters. Nothing could be a greater mistake than to imagine that natives desire the establishment of Russian supremacy. No doubt there is wide-spread dissatisfaction among the people owing to their growing poverty, which is sometimes considerably increased by the issue of foolish orders by the authorities; but it is simply absurd to suppose that the peasantry in Behar and the N.-W. P. are ready to rebel against Government during the present hot weather. The *Hindustani* then refers to the opinions expressed by the *Daily News*, the *Daily Graphic*, the *Financial News*, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Lepel Griffin, Mr. Dadabhai Nouroji and others, and observes that there is no end to the opinions called forth by the trifling tree-marking affair. Strange remedies have been proposed by the Englishmen who consider the Government of India, responsible for the alleged spread of disaffection. One of them recommends the abolition of schools and colleges; another protests against the grant of freedom to the natives; and another urges that the minds of the natives should be disabused of the idea that they possess the same privileges with Europeans. Perhaps these

Opinions regarding tree-marking in Behar.

gentlemen would like to see all educated natives, who aspire to an equality with Europeans, hanged. Although British rule has existed in this country for such a long time, Englishmen have no confidence in their own strength, nor do they trust natives who lose no opportunity of exhibiting their loyalty. This is simply the result of the want of sympathy between the two communities. The *Hindustan* is glad to find that the Anglo-Indian journals do not share the fears of the English newspapers, and assures the authorities that no class of the community has any desire to rebel against Government; advising them to conduct the administration with justice and impartiality. The *Morning Post* states that if trees have been smeared with mud in Behar, the lamp-posts have been covered with pricks in Fyzabad. The *Morning Post* should rest assured that the Chairman and the members of the Fyzabad Municipal Board, who are responsible for covering the lamp-posts with pricks, are not disposed to take up arms against Government. The pricks are only intended to protect the lamp-posts from monkeys.

14. The *Riaz-ul-Akhbar* (Gorakhpur), of the 8th June, states that the Simla telegram does not contradict the story of the *Morning Post* regarding the arrest of Sadhus or Hindu religious mendicants at Bareilly, and that some Sadhus have also been apprehended by the police at Ghazipur. Now

Alleged arrest of Sadhus at Bareilly in connection with tree-daubing.

the Musalmans are free from all suspicion. It remains to be seen how the Sadhus will be dealt with.

RIAZ UL AKHBAR.
8th June 1894.

15. The *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur), of the 1st June, in its local news column states that a seditious letter has been seized in pargana Ghazipur. As soon as the Magistrate heard of it, he proceeded to that place and suspended a police official there. The Fatehpur district has always been free from disputes, and therefore it is difficult to understand this unusual incident.

Discovery of a seditious letter in Ghazipur, Fatehpur district.

NASIM-I-HIND.
1st June 1894.

16. The *Hindustan* (Kalakankar), of the 8th June, referring to the approach of Bakr I'd, approves of the circular issued by Sir Charles Crosthwaite to the Municipal Boards regarding the slaughter of kine and the sale of beef, and observes that the orders are just and reasonable.

Precautions taken by the Local Government to prevent riots on the day of Bakr I'd.

Government could not be expected to stop cow-killing altogether in deference to the wishes of the Hindus, nor could it allow the Musalmans to sacrifice kine in a manner offensive to the Hindus. The *Hindustan* also approves of the despatch of troops and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police to the Eastern districts with a view to prevent the occurrence of riots.

HINDUSTAN.
8th June 1894.

17. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th June, states that the Christian Missionaries have lately published a pamphlet in favour of cow-killing in which they have abused the Hindus and kine to their hearts' content. They have gone the length of alleging that like Hindu girls

Pamphlet published by Christian Missionaries in favour of cow-killing.

who cohabit in a tender age, heifers become pregnant when still very young. Why, then they had better ask Government to introduce an Age of Consent Bill for kine. The title-page of the book has a picture of an old cow whose death is anxiously awaited by kites, crows and jackals. According to the author cow protection is a sin, and leads to the scarcity of milk and fodder and to the degeneration of cattle. Is this the instruction they have received from Christ?

RAHBAR.
8th June 1894.

18. The *Nagri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 31st May, complains that Maulvi Sami-Ullah Khan's article on the I'd sacrifices will serve as an incitement to Musalmans to kill more kine.

Maulvi Sami Ullah Khan's article on cow-killing.

NAGRI NIRAD.
31st May 1894.

19. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 8th June, states that Mr. Fowler expressed his regret in Parliament at the frequent deaths of natives caused of late by European soldiers, and said that European soldiers might not be allowed to carry arms when off duty. The proposal might check murders, but could not stop them. The fact is that no Government, however

Secretary of State on the murders of natives by European soldiers.

AZAD.
8th June 1894.

civilized, just and sympathetic it may be, can place the rulers and the ruled on a footing of equality. No English officer can have the same sympathy with natives as he has with the English soldiers who are ready to die with him in a foreign country thousands of miles from England. Natives, relying too much on the justice of Government, sometimes form high hopes, and find fault with it when those hopes are frustrated. They should remember that the English troops do not ill-treat them to the same extent as those of any other country would do.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
May 1894.

20. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for May, quotes an article from a vernacular newspaper of the Panjab which refers to the dismissal of Mr. Harrison, the late Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery, for cutting a Musalman's beard; and to the assault of Mr. Tomkins, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, on the Native Assistant Surgeon; and to the ill-treatment of the native Engineer by Mr. Silcock, the Deputy Commissioner of Jhelam; and praises the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab for the action taken by His Honor in each case. The *Hálat-i-Hind* observes that if Deputy Commissioners themselves set such bad examples, the subordinate officers are sure to tyrannize over the people. The District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad allows no carriage to approach within 50 paces of his court, and the pleaders who were accustomed to sit in the Verandah of the Court-house have been turned out of the Verandah. On a chaprasi of the Court stopping a European Barrister's carriage a dispute occurred between them. The case is pending before the Magistrate. Several cases of ill-treatment of natives by European officers have lately taken place in these provinces. A native was ill-treated by a European at Mussoorie, and a doctor assaulted a carriage-driver at Mainpuri. A District Superintendent of Police was guilty of similar misconduct at Agra. But it is to be regretted that Sir Charles Crosthwaite takes no notice of such cases like the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
May 1894.

21. The same paper complains that the officers at Allahabad do not deliver judgments properly, not reading out judgments fully as they should do.

Delivery of judgments by officers at Allahabad.

RAHBAR.
8th June 1894.

22. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th June, states that in Agra nine men have been sentenced to death for burning a woman and a child to death. The news is enough to make one's hair stand on end. Nine men are to be put to death for killing two. Such is the law framed by the Government of India.

Nine men sentenced to death for killing a woman and a child at Agra.

BHÁRAT-JIWAN.
14th June 1894.

23. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 4th June, complains that on the occasion of Ghazi Mian's fair, some soldiers of the 5th Bengal Infantry picked a quarrel with the cloth-sellers at Shivapur, Benares, and severely beat them. Twenty shop-keepers received grievous hurt; two of whom lie in a precarious state in the hospital. Cases of the ill-treatment of the people by soldiers are getting rather too frequent and should be checked by Government. (The *Hindustānī*, Lucknow, of the 6th June, giving fuller details of the Shivapur riot, observes that this is the third case of its kind, and calls upon the Local Government to give its attention to the matter).

Quarrel between native soldiers and shop-keepers at Shivapur, Benares.

ANÍS-I-HIND.
9th June 1894.

24. A correspondent of the *Anís-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 9th June, complains of the ill-treatment of people by the Octroi clerk at Chandpur, in the Bijnor district. The writer had occasion to go to Chandpur from Meerut with his female relatives to attend a marriage. On his arrival there, his carriage was stopped and he was asked by the clerk if he had any dutiable goods. He replied that he had only a small quantity of rice. But the clerk was not satisfied and opened and searched all his bags including those containing the jewellery and the clothes of his female relatives. Of course the search was fruitless, but only exposed him and his companions to indignity and trouble. Another gentleman who came from Moradabad was ill-treated in the same way.

Alleged ill-treatment of people by the Octroi clerk at Chandpur, Bijnor.

25. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for May, copies a communication from the *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore) which on the authority of a correspondent at Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar district, complains that at the Ganges and the Jamna ferries the lessees' servants levy more than the fixed tolls from people, and urges that in order to check the evil, Government should order receipts to be granted for all payments. The *Hálat-i-Hind* observes that the complaint made by the correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Am* is well-founded, and that the complaint is equally applicable to the ferries at Allahabad.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
May 1894.

26. The *Míhr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th June, gives the substance of the resolution of the Local Government regarding the conciliation committees in Azamgarh, and observes that with all its sagacity, Government can devise no measures which will put a stop to cow-killing disputes. Such disputes will not cease until the Hindus and Musalmans exercise toleration and forbearance, and learn to respect each other's feelings.

MÍHR-I-NIMROZ.
7th June 1894.

27. The *Khichri Samákhár* (Mirzapur), of the 2nd June, complains that a single number of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette is usually supplied for 8 annas, but that the applications made for copies of the Gazette, dated 21st April last, which contains the revised rules issued by the Allahabad High Court for the subordinate Civil Courts, have been refused; the applicants being told that the rules will be supplied at Rs. 4-8-0 a copy. The rejection of the applications is unjustifiable and Government should interfere.

KHICHRI SAMÁKHAR.
2nd June 1894.

28. The *Míhr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th June, publishes a communication in which the writer contradicts the charges brought by the *Anis-i-Hind* of Meerut against the Landaura estate, and praises the two Dowager Ranis for the satisfactory management of the estate. They themselves make a tour in the estate every year, and the Commissioner of Meerut and the Collectors of the several districts in which the estate is situated, are satisfied with their arrangements. They were specially thanked by Government for their efforts in the way of preventing riots between the Hindus and Musalmans during the Muharram.

MÍHR-I-NIMROZ.
7th June 1894.

III.—EDUCATION.

29. The *Khichri Samákhár* (Mirzapur), of the 2nd June, in its local news columns, complains that the fees for the summer vacation are recovered in advance from the school boys, but that the school masters are not paid their salaries in advance.

KHICHRI SAMÁKHAR.
2nd June 1894.

IV.—RAILWAY.

30. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 9th June, urges the necessity for the provision of privies in the intermediate and third class carriages on all the railways, and observes that this has already been done on the Nizam's State Railway. If the railway authorities be unwilling to make the necessary alterations in the existing carriages on the score of expense; one carriage having a number of privies might be attached to each passenger train. The Railway Companies should not grudge the pay of sweepers engaged to clean the roads, or if necessary they might add one pice to the price of each ticket.

NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.
9th June 1894.

31. A correspondent of the *Zamánah* (Cawnpore), of the 7th June, writing from Unao, complains that at the smaller stations where there is only one booking-office the upper classes of passengers are generally allowed to book themselves inside the office, but that at the Unao station such passengers are required to apply for tickets at the window like the

ZAMÁNAH.
7th June 1894.

third class passengers to their great inconvenience. If any gentleman enters the office, he is at once turned out. Again the *pardunash* n women are exposed to much trouble. Their doolies are not allowed to enter the platform until the arrival of the train, which halts only for four or five minutes; and their friends who desire to assist them in finding seats are refused admission to the platform. It is believed that the inhabitants of Unao will shortly send a memorial to the Traffic Superintendent.

V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Nasim-i-Agra
17th June 1894.

32. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th June, states that on the 29th March (sic) some traders who were returning home after selling goods at the Agra city were attacked and robbed by dakaitis near Etmadpur; two of them being severely wounded. Another dakaiti was committed in Run-kuta, by a gang of 24 or 30 dakaitis. Another dakaiti was apprehended on the 2nd and 3rd June, but was averted through the efforts of the energetic District Magistrate.

Dakaitis in the Agra district.

Hamid-ul-Islam
31st May 1894.

33. The *Hamid-ul-Islam* (Moradabad), of the 31st May, complains that a number of poor people in Moradabad are in great distress owing to the destruction of their houses and other property by fires, and urges that aid should be given to the sufferers from the Municipal Funds or public subscriptions in rebuilding their houses. Moreover, a fire-engine should be obtained.

Fires at Moradabad.

ALLAHABAD :
The 16th June 1894.

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